

**HONG KONG**  
Special Photographers  
All kinds of Photography  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos  
Developing and Printing in  
America's Specialty  
No. 41, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 354

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

**KWIKLITE**  
ELECTRIC TORCHES  
Superior Quality  
New Models  
Prices \$2.00 up  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 97

No. 17,306

號五月一十年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918

千戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## NOTICE

**ANY EUROPEAN** or **INDIAN** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH HAS TAKEN THE GRADES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and  
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.**

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £28,970,367**  
— Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
— Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
— Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
— Fire Funds £1,337,047  
— Life & Accident Funds £17,547,590  
— Sinking Fund Account £18,230  
£23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department £37,232  
Other Receipts £18,230  
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.**

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

**TIME TABLE**  
**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

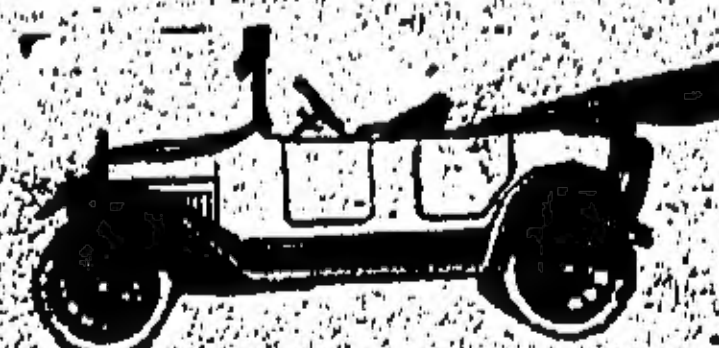
**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS** on Week Days.  
**SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS**  
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.**

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale  
at reasonable Price  
Phone 2500.  
55, Des Voeux Road Central.



**TANG YUK HING**, successor of the late **SEEN LING**  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD

**CHINA TRADING COMPANY**  
General Managers

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON-LOVE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tnos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



## THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

OLD

## BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
Telephone No. 618.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

### PALACE HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to  
Telephone No. 3.  
Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".

J. H. OXBERRY  
Proprietor

### CARLTON HOTEL.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Under the Management of  
Messrs. J. H. OXBERRY & Co., Ltd.  
Nice and quiet, the only hotel in the Colony with a swimming pool, tennis courts, and a large garden. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to  
Telephone No. 3.  
Telegraphic Add: "CARLTON".

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
— OF HONGKONG LTD. — AGENTS —  
— TELEPHONE 212 —  
— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —  
— TELEPHONE 212 —

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 12" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAYED 8" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 8" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 455  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes are the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality, containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal constituents of Flour. Gluten is hard to digest and contains more sustenance than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Special attention especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

**THE HING WAB PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
Head Office: No. 41, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone 1888.  
Branch Office: No. 71, North Bridge Road, Singapore. Telephone 2388.  
Branch Office: No. 11, Cross Street, Canton, China. Telephone 2388.  
Branch Office: No. 11, Cross Street, Canton, China. Telephone 2388.

## H. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS

General Managers

## HAMMER BLOWS BY ALLIES.

### VIGOROUS WORK ON WESTERN FRONT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH CARRY MORE POINTS.

London, Nov. 3.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

Following the severe defeat inflicted upon him during the past two days, the enemy has withdrawn from the positions east and south-east of Valenciennes.

We observed the movement and are in contact with German rear-guards. We have taken a number of prisoners.

We entered Villers, Potjeulin, Curgies, Estreux and Omming. Local fighting west of Landrezieux was to our advantage.

BRITISH ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT.

SOUTH OF THE SCHELDT RIVER.

London, Nov. 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

We attacked at dawn to-day on a wide front south of the Scheldt river. The attack is reported to have been launched satisfactorily.

#### THE BELGIAN FRONT.

PURSUIT OF RETREATING GERMANS.

NORTHERN APPROACHES OF GHEENT CAPTURED.

London, Nov. 4.

A Belgian communiqué states— We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground and the cut-up water courses and canals with crossings destroyed.

We reached the line from a mile west of Selzau, east of Ervelde through Langetbrugge, Evergem and Tronchiennes.

We captured in a sharp fight the northern approaches of Gheent.

BELOTTEN SECTION NEAR GHEENT ADVANCED.

London, Nov. 5.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Belgian sector north of Gheent has been advanced beyond Bassevelde and Glaydinge, eight miles east of the Derivation Canal.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

ENEMY'S TENACIOUS RESISTANCE BROKEN.

London, Nov. 4.

A French communiqué states— The severe battle in Argonne has resulted in a complete success by the Fourth French and American Armies. The enemy's tenacious defence of the Argonne was broken and then clinging most tenaciously to the wooded heights, but his resistance collapsed before the rush of our troops, who stormed several villages and occupied Vancy and Chevreux Woods.

The liberation of Argonne has been completed. The prisoners and booty have not yet been counted.

ENEMY'S PRECARIOUS POSITION ON THE MEUSE.

BEGINNING TO CRUMBLE.

London, Nov. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday evening, says—

The French and American Armies have established a line of attack on the Meuse, north of the Argonne, and have captured a number of villages and reached the Vancy and Chevreux Woods.

The French cavalry are within three kilometres of Gheent. French wireless.

(Continued on Page 8.)

#### THE AMERICAN FRONT.

NINETEEN VILLAGES LIBERATED.

ENEMY THROWN INTO GREATEST CONFUSION.

5,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

London, Nov. 4.

5.55 a.m.

An American communiqué states— The First American Army continued its successes, capturing to-day 19 villages. The enemy lost very heavily in consequence of the continuous blows of the past month and the surprise force of the renewed attack on November 1st.

Prisoners report that the enemy organizations have been thrown into the greatest confusion. Several complete batteries and battalions have been captured and over 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns taken.

We advanced 12 miles on a front of 18 miles during the past three days and seized the heights, enabling the cannonade of the Mont Meilly, Longuyon and Conflans railways.

ATTACK ON THE MEUSE PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

London, Nov. 4.

8.25 p.m.

An American official report states— Attacking further into the enemy's territory to-day, we captured Belval Wood and Potgenches Wood and reached the heights south of Beaumont. We are approaching Verrieres further westward, and hold all the towns on the west bank of the Meuse, south of Halles.

Our attack, extended to-day to the east bank of the Meuse, is progressing favourably.

FRESH BIG ADVANCE ON THE MEUSE.

BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

London, Nov. 5.

The French and Americans west of the Meuse, on a front of 30 miles, made a fresh big advance.

BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

London, Nov. 4.

The Press Bureau states that the Independent Force on the 3rd heavily attacked the railways in and around Saarburg and also the Buhl aerodrome. Good results were obtained.

All our machines returned.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

London, Nov. 5.

The French and Americans continued to make progress on Saturday between the Argonne and the Meuse. The French troops conquered the enemy and advanced to the southern bank of the Ardennes Canal.

Longue and Prima have been captured. The Americans advanced towards Stenay and captured a number of villages and reached the Vancy and Chevreux Woods.

In Belgium, progress was continued.

The Allies reached the course of the Scheldt for a great distance south of Gheent.

The French cavalry are within three kilometres of Gheent. French wireless.

(Continued on Page 8.)



## INTIMATIONS

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.  
**COULOMMIER CHEESE.**  
**COTTAGE CHEESE.**  
 Non-frying and ideal food.  
**DEVONSHIRE CREAM.**  
 Can always be had.  
 We supply Junket Tablet on application.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location  
 All Modern Trains Pass Entrance.  
 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
 European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.  
 Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
 Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375  
 Telegram Address:  
 "VICTORIA."  
 J. WITCHELL,  
 Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central  
 Telephone No. 5687.  
 We guarantee the quality of our  
 Bread and Cakes.  
 We use the highest grade of materials  
 in their manufacture.

## NEW MUSIC.

ROSE ROOM  
 YEARNING  
 HINDUSTAN  
 SAND DUNES  
 ROSES OF LORRAINE  
 ANTONIO, MY BOY

THE ANDERSON  
MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1323

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
 EXPORTERS,  
 SILK MERCHANTS,  
 COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
 NEW YORK,  
 SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in:  
 CANTON,  
 SHANGHAI,  
 YOKOHAMA,  
 BOMBAY.  
 HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,  
 HONGKONG.

## FOR SALE.

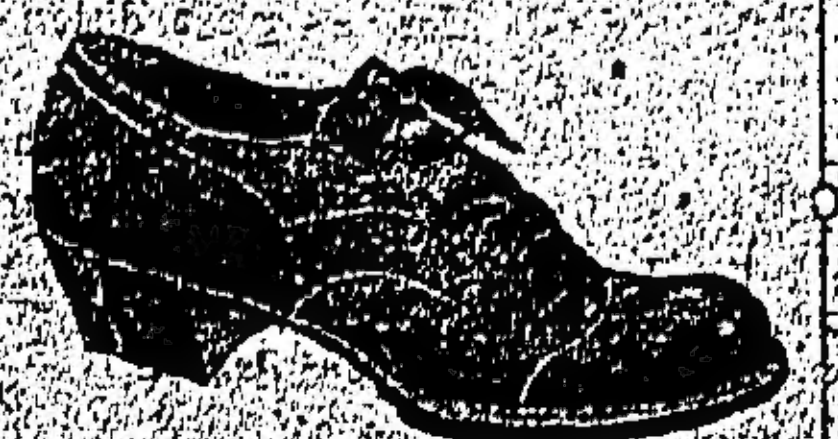
THE WONDER BUILDER  
TINKERTOY

will construct a thousand different  
 Marvelous Moving Figures:  
 Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels,  
 Wind Mills, Airships, Towers,  
 Automobiles, Bridges, Motors,  
 Animals, Letters,  
 &c. &c.  
**GRACA & CO.**  
 No. 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

**MADE**  
**TO**  
**ORDER**



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEPPER STREET,  
 Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
 Telephone No. 487.  
 Hongkong, 1918.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)  
 COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
 EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
 TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE,  
 KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,  
 HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,  
 SHINSHU, KAMIYAMADA, HIRAI,  
 and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—  
 Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,  
 Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,  
 Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,  
 Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,  
 Dairen, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai,  
 Taipei, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong,  
 Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London  
 and New York.

Cable Address:  
 Hongkong: "IWASAKI".  
 Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".  
 Codes:—A1, A. B. O. 5th Ed.,  
 Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE  
 & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
 LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—  
 "S. BAYEEL, Manager."  
 No. 14, PADDON STREET, HONGKONG.



## METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding  
 and engineering works. Largest and  
 best assorted stock in the Colony.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860).

HONG LUNG ST. PHONE 511.

## WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,  
 No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,  
 Top Floor,  
 HONGKONG.  
 Telephone No. 1833.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of  
 the Urinary System. It is a  
 powerful and reliable agent for  
 the treatment of all cases of  
 cystitis, urethritis, and other  
 conditions of the urinary tract.  
 It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills.  
 Price, 1/6 and 2/6 respectively.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of  
 the Urinary System. It is a  
 powerful and reliable agent for  
 the treatment of all cases of  
 cystitis, urethritis, and other  
 conditions of the urinary tract.  
 It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills.  
 Price, 1/6 and 2/6 respectively.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

SAVARESSE'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES

POTENT AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT  
 OF ALL CHRONIC DYSURIC AFFECTIONS.  
 Made in France.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

These three remedies are the most  
 powerful and reliable agents for  
 the treatment of all cases of  
 cystitis, urethritis, and other  
 conditions of the urinary tract.  
 They are sold in bottles of 10 and 20 capsules.  
 Price, 1/6 and 2/6 respectively.



THE

"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S  
GARRICK  
CIGARETTES

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST  
 AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED  
 TOBACCO  
 GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES  
 AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2.

The Glasgow clubs are carrying  
 all before them in League football;  
 the other clubs are too heavily  
 handicapped by war conditions.  
 There was a lot of hard fighting in  
 the Celtic and Morton engagement,  
 —dogged play, resolute defensive  
 work, and dashing if somewhat in-  
 cohesive forward work. The draw  
 reflects some credit on Morton, who  
 were on foreign soil. Rangers gave a  
 much improved display, and, de-  
 spite a sturdy defence by an almost  
 scratch Hearts' team, scored four  
 times. Queen's were quite unable  
 to hold Kilmarnock. Hibernians  
 still remain pointless. And Ayr  
 United were encouraged by a draw  
 at Paisley.

Rangers found it extremely diffi-  
 cult to defeat St. Mirren on Satur-  
 day, the high wind spoiling their  
 regular combination play. Clyde  
 failed to come up to expectations  
 against Celtic, the latter being in  
 great form. Falkirk made a poor  
 appearance against Queen's Park,  
 and the score against them hardly  
 marks their inferiority. Greenock  
 Morton had a stiff game with Dum-  
 barton, and it was only in the closing  
 minutes that the result was put  
 beyond doubt. The Motherwell and  
 Hamilton Academicals engagement  
 was of a thrilling order, as is usual  
 in local derbies. Clydebank's  
 success against Kilmarnock gave  
 them their first win of the season.  
 Partick Thistle defeated Ayr, but  
 Ayr had most of the play and none  
 of the luck. The Edinburgh clubs  
 are in a bad way, they cannot com-  
 pete with clubs in munition areas  
 that have a better pick of men.

## RESULTS:

Hearts 1, Rangers 1.  
 Hamilton Academicals 1, Hibernians 1.  
 Celtic 1, Greenock Morton 1.  
 Falkirk 1, Clyde 0.  
 Dumbarton 2, Motherwell 0.  
 Kilmarnock 1, Queen's Park 0.  
 Partick Thistle 3, Ayr United 1.  
 Greenock Morton 1, St. Mirren 1.  
 Clydebank 1, Kilmarnock 1.

## WAR COINS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

The outbreak of the war restricted the  
 Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey  
 to their own resources as to the supply of  
 coin metals and their possible sub-  
 stitutes. Turkey and Bulgaria possess  
 rich mines, but they are not much ex-  
 ploited. The gold and silver mines of  
 Hungary and Transylvania are locally  
 not unimportant, but insignificant, of  
 course, by comparison with those of the  
 British Empire and America. Austria  
 and Germany extract a quite insignifi-  
 cant amount of gold and a little more  
 silver as by-products from other ore.  
 As regards nickel, the whole world  
 practically depends on Canada and  
 New Caledonia. When gold was with-  
 drawn from circulation, the demand for  
 silver coins naturally increased, and  
 the tendency of hoarding money in  
 coin, and not in notes, developed  
 strongly. The German silver coins are  
 still of the same fineness as before the  
 war; to make the silver less attractive,  
 however, the final striking is dispensed  
 with, so that the coins do not look bright,  
 but dull black grey. Nickel served in  
 place of silver before the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the equivalents of the half-penny,  
 penny and multiples of the penny; the  
 25 pfennig piece was made of pure nickel,  
 the smaller coins of 75 per cent. of copper  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Austria also  
 with 25 per cent. of alloy. Turkey intro-  
 duced during the war only as material  
 for the



## Hughes & Hough

ADDITIONAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. & C. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

**THURSDAY,**  
the 7th November, 1918, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., No. 35, Wyndham Street,  
The Warehouse of the  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,**  
etc., etc., etc.,  
therein contained.

Consisting of—  
Blackwood Tables, Stools, Flower  
Stands, etc., Sideboard "American Oak",  
Six Carved Dining-room Chairs, Bronze  
Electric Stoves, Chinese Wall Plates,  
Engravings, Etchings and Japanese  
Water Colours, etc., including "2 OIL  
PAINTINGS by H. FOX, R.B.A."  
Two Large Brass Bedsteads with Box  
and Hair Mattresses, Large Teakwood  
Wardrobes with "Revelled Mirrors",  
Teakwood Bureaus and Chests of  
Drawers, etc., etc., etc.

Also  
One Piano by Collard and Collard, in  
good condition,  
Four Overhead Fans with Electric Motors,  
Large American Ice Chest,  
Full Size Enamelled Bath,  
etc., etc., etc.  
On view from Wednesday, 6th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1918. 603

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 8th November, 1918, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CHINESE PORCELAINS**

AND CURIOS.

Comprising—  
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured  
Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases  
and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including  
Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming  
Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonné, Amber  
Jadeite and Agate Vases and Ornaments,  
Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo  
Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also  
Lacquered Screens, Embroideries,  
etc., etc., etc.

The greater portion of the above  
stock has recently arrived from the  
North and includes pieces from the  
Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching,  
Kienlung and Tzongwang Period.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1918. 602

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 9th November, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
**DRESS MATERIAL AND SILK  
GOODS.**

To be sold without reserve.

Comprising—  
Silk Evening Coats, Silk Gowns,  
Embroidered Dresses, Silk and Crêpe de  
China "Dress" Lengths, Embroidered  
Linen Dresses, Linen Goods, Ribbons, etc.

Also  
A quantity of Serge, Alpaca, Flannel  
and Flannellette, Coloured Prints,  
Blankets, Shirting, etc., etc., Handker-  
chiefs, Petticoats, etc.

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1918. 603

### THE CARE OF THE BABY

is every good mother's first consideration, and often enough she is so worried by the little one's aches and ills that she does not know which way to turn to find relief.

To every mother Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels and stomach, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure vomiting and indigestion, and make teething easy. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite and regular development, and are equally helpful to infants and children of all ages.

Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

### TO LET

FROM 1st December, a Five-roomed HOUSE, No. 3, Gomes Villas, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
No. 3, GOMES VILLAS,  
Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1918. 627

### TO LET

FURNISHED for the months of November and December, No. 123 The Peak.

Apply to  
Mr. M. FLETCHER,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1918. 628

### TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 508

### TO LET

A HOUSE in "Knutson Terrace", Kowloon.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 756

### TO LET

2 HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

### BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWANESE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.  
Capital Paid-up... Yen 25,000,000.  
Reserve Funds... Yen 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA,  
FUKUOKA, KANAGAWA, NAGOYA,  
YOKOHAMA, KAWASAKI, MATSUYAMA,  
KURE, HAKATA, FUKUYAMA, KANAGAWA,  
TAKASAKI, NAGASAKI, KYOTO, OSAKA,  
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KINCHOW,  
AMOI, FOCHOW, SWATOW,  
CANTON.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,  
BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Capital and Counties Bank, London,  
and South-Western Bank, Paris & Lyons.  
The Bank has Correspondents in the  
Commercial Centres in Europe, America,  
Russia, Manchuria, Tangtiao,  
Oshon, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India,  
Philippine Islands, Java, and other  
Dutch Indies, Australia, America,  
Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts,  
and Fixed Deposits at rates which will  
be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
3, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 750

### EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SALE Indents promptly  
executed at lowest cash prices  
for all British and Continental goods,  
including—

Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather Goods,  
Clothing and Drapery, Sundries,  
China, Earthenware and Glassware,  
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,  
Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,  
Jewellery, Stationery and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Furniture and Olden's Stores,  
etc., etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.  
Trade Discounts Allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Complete Stock from 100 to 100,000.  
Consignment of Goods sold on Account.

**WILLIAM WILSON & SONS**  
(Incorporated in England)  
3, ARCADE, LONDON, E.C.3.  
Cable Address: "WILSONS" LONDON.

### MINISTERING CHILDREN'S

LEAGUE BAZAAR.

Mrs. Gurner, Acting President of the Ministering Children's League, informs us that \$11,500 have already been counted from the proceeds of sale. A full statement will be issued on completion of the receipts.

She wishes especially to thank Commander Gibson, Mr. Stead, and the Petty Officers and men of H.M.S. Tamar for their indefatigable work in decorating the stalls and their assistance with accounts and entertainments; the Army Ordinance for their valuable assistance in supplying furniture and taking gate money; The P. W. Dept. for erecting stalls, mat-sheds in tea gardens, platform for chutes and enlarging the stage; the General Electric Light Company for supply of extra lighting; Hon. Mr. Messer for lending extra Police; the newspapers for advertising at half rates; Mrs. McPherson, Miss Hastings, Mr. Bird and Mr. Millington for designing posters; the Hongkong Cadet Corps, under Cadet Lieutenant Beard, and Girl Guides for help in the grounds; and the French and Italian Convents for kind contributions. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Mitchell for her energetic work in producing the attractive play "Chino in Toyland," by the Quarry Bay Branch; to the Victoria Branch for their charming dances; by the children trained by Mrs. Harris-Walker; and to Mr. Henke and his assistants for the novel and attractive Wizard's Cave, every minute detail being carefully thought out. Properties were kindly lent by Mr. Komor, Mrs. Gurner, Lt. Commander Stag, Mrs. Knight and Messrs. Powell.

### THE GARDEN.

Mrs. Reas-Thompson and Mrs. Montague Harston wish particularly to thank—Commander Myburgh and the Royal Naval Canteen for supplying crockery, spoons and knives; the Army Service and Ordnance Corps (per Captains Buck and Brewster) for supplying benches, chairs, tables and stores; Messrs. Wiseman for crockery and tables; the Hongkong Hotel for crockery, tables, linen and sandwiches; Messrs. Ah Ling for tables, chairs, crockery and tea-spoons; Messrs. Nagasawa for paper d'oyles; Mrs. Robertson for three large tea urns; Chief, Writer Duffing, First Writer Wain, and Shipwright Harding of H.M.S. Tamar, for acting as gate keepers; Gunner Hammond for helping with the boilers; P. W. Dept. for putting up fencing and tea-stalls; Electric Light Co. for installing and supplying lights for refreshment enclosure; His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Gurner for supplying ice-cream; Hon. Mr. Landis for giving sugar; Dairy Farm Co. for supplying all milk and butter free of charge; Mr. H. Ruttonjee for giving Ceylon tea; Messrs. Standard Oil Co. for giving tins for boiling water in, and all those who sent cakes, sandwiches and donations and to all those ladies who so kindly assisted at the stalls and served at the tea tables.

### THE UNION JACK.

THE LITTLE KNOWN STORY OF A FAMOUS FLAG.

If the history of the American national emblem is obscure the origin and development of the Union Jack is even less generally known. How many people know that its name is not the "Union Jack" but the "Great Union"? It is only the Union Jack when hoisted at the masthead of a man of war. The following interesting historical details are from an article contributed to "Overseas," the organ of the Overseas Club, by Mr. W. Francis Aitken.

The episode of the story of the Union Jack dates from the days of the Crusades when Richard Coeur de Lion chose the broad upright cross of St. George as the badge of his knights. The banner of St. George was formally adopted by Edward III who founded the Order of the Garter (all Edward VI's time known as the Order of St. George) about 1348. The St. George flag is an admiral's flag to-day.

The story proper of the Union Jack begins in 1606, when, after the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, James VI of Scotland and I of England caused the flag of St. George to be united with that of St. Andrew, the latter a white saltire, or cross like the letter "X," both arms of which extend from corner to corner, on a blue field. This Union flag, the first Union Jack, may be seen on the flag of the Commissioners of Northern Lights.

With the Commonwealth, in 1649, the simple cross of St. George became once more the national flag, but when Cromwell became Protector in 1653 the Union flag was restored and a golden harp on a white field. Charles II, removed the harp in 1689, but in 1707, on the Parliamentary union of England and Scotland, the flag of 1606 once again assumed pride of place and it remained unaltered until the Parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, when the Union Jack as we know it to-day was fashioned by the heralds and the admiralty draughtsmen.

The problem then overcame more or less satisfactorily from an heraldic point of view was no easy one to solve. It was not made simpler by the decision that Ireland should be represented by what is known as the cross of St. Patrick, but in reality the heraldic device of the Irish Catholics—a red saltire on a white field. Two saltires and a Latin cross had to be combined without infringing the rule that no field may be imposed on a field and no color on a color.

Not to go into technical phraseology, we may indicate in ordinary language the features of the Union Jack as follows: The field is the blue field, the flag of St. Andrew. On this field are placed first the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew, and then the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick. The red diagonal cross of St. Patrick is placed next to the saltire to indicate priority of place in the Union. St. Patrick's cross has a narrow edging of white to suggest a white ground and avoid the touching of red and blue. Pointing this white edging as part of the cross of St. Patrick, it will be seen that both diagonal crosses are of the same width, but while part of the cross of St. Andrew is placed above that of St. Patrick in each quarter or canton of the flag next to the fly, the other half is beneath part of the cross of St. Patrick in the fly or right-hand side of the flag. On these two crosses is superimposed the red cross of St. George with a broad white border, running all round it save at the ends.

The red cross of St. George should be one-fifth and its white border one-fifth of the width of the flag; the red diagonals one-tenth, and the narrow white diagonals one-thirtieth of the width of the flag.

The proper motto of the Union Jack, to reverse which implies disaster, is so to hoist it that a section of the broad white cross of St. Andrew comes uppermost in that part of the flag next to the flagstaff.

The Union Jack was first officially used in a proclamation in 1707. Strictly speaking, the flag is only a "jack" when flown in miniature from a jackstaff on the bowsprit of a ship of war, from which jackstaff its name was derived. Long may it wave!

### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLUB.

RACING YACHTS.

RESULTS OF FIRST CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The First of the Series of Club Championship Events of the Season was sailed off on Saturday last under most favourable weather conditions, a fairly moderate East-North-Easterly breeze prevailing throughout.

The course for all Classes was Official Course No. 3, Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S), Distance: 3 miles.

With the exception of the Handicap Class, all other Classes were fully represented, and it is hoped that the owners of Handicap Class boats will make an effort to have their boats sailed in all future races of the Season.

### HANDICAP CLASS.

Yacht.	Heap on Finishing Corrected Course.	Time.	Time.
Dione	Scratch	4 17 35	4 17 35
Rolla	"	4 21 57	4 21 57
Jessica	"	4 21 57	4 21 57
Diana	"	4 21 57	4 21 57
Dorothy	"	4 21 57	4 21 57

Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.
(1) Dione	7	7
(2) Diana	6	6
(3) Rolla	5	5
(4) Jessica	4	4
(5) Doretha	3	3

### ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Yacht.	Heap on Finishing Corrected Course.	Time.	Time.
Alisa	Scratch	4 42 11	4 42 11
Ronita	"	4 49 29	4 49 29
Daphne	"	4 49 29	4 49 29
Halcyon	"	4 49 29	4 49 29

Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.
(1) Alisa	5	5
(2) Daphne	3	3
(3) Ronita	2	2
(4) Halcyon	1	1

### HELVETIA HATS.

Yacht.	Heap on Finishing Corrected Course.	Time.	Time.
Ursula	Scratch	5 00 55	5 00 55
Dora	"	5 16 57	5 16 57
Lynbeth	"	5 03 54	5 03 54
Lisa	"	5 03 54	5 03 54
Uwl	"	5 10 22	5 10 22

Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.
(1) Ursula	6	6
(2) Lynbeth	5	5
(3) Dora	3	3
(4) Uwl	2	2
(5) Lisa	1	1

### GAEL CLASS.

Yacht.	Heap on Finishing Corrected Course.	Time.	Time.
Gael	Scratch	5 33 11	5 33 11
Toinette	"	5 30 00	5 30 00
Joan	"	5 03 10	5 03 10
Thelma	"	5 03 10	5 03 10
Dorothy	"	5 03 10	5 03 10
Ashore	"	5 03 10	5 03 10

Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.
(1) Gael	7	7
(2) Joan	5	5
(3) Dorothy	4	4
(4) Thelma	3	3
(5) Ashore	2	2
(6) Toinette	1	1

### A CHEMICAL TRIUMPH.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA FROM MUNITION'S WASTE.

Research work organized by the manager of the Cambrian combine, Mr. Hedley Clark, as the by-product works of the Glamorgan collieries at Llanwypoll, has resulted in a discovery of immense value to this nation. This is the manufacture on a big scale of sulphate of ammonia from nitre cake, a waste from munition works, which amounted to nearly 30,000 tons a week.

Since the war the import of iron ore for the extraction of sulphur for the ultimate manufacture of sulphate of ammonia has been greatly restricted, and it became imperative to utilise some substitute.

Mr. Clark was asked by the Government to conduct experiments, and it is due to the painstaking experiments carried out by Mr. M. Bowen, chief works manager and chemist, that the country is indebted for the first practical demonstration of the commercial use of nitre cake in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia. The plant has been utilised for this purpose for some months.

### LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

### WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Builds up blood, with its essential vitamins, and restores health, vitality, and energy.

Builds up blood, with its essential vitamins, and restores health, vitality, and energy.

Builds up blood, with its essential vitamins, and restores health, vitality, and energy.

Builds up blood, with its essential vitamins, and restores health, vitality, and energy.

### ENTERTAINMENT

FREE MOTOR CAR RIDES

AND

FREE TRAM CAR RIDES

TO

THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS

AT MING YUEN GARDEN, NORTH POINT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Commencing at 8 p.m.

COME & SEE OUR STAR ARTISTES.

MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Doors Open 3 p.m. Commencing 4 p.m.

Every adult ticket purchased admits in addition one child free of charge.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION

FULL BOX	\$15	SECOND CHAIRS	\$5
SINGLE BOX SEATS	\$3	GALLERY	50 cts
FIRST CHAIRS	\$2	Soldiers & Sailors half price.	

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

The purchase of Full Box Bookings will be conveyed free of charge from Robinson's by Motor Car (and return) each night at 8.30 p.m. Transfers fare to and from the Circus will be deducted from the price of admission on presentation of tram ticket.

FROM 7 TO 8 P.M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF DUTCH FIREWORKS (Free).

OPEN AIR CINEMA (During the interval) (Free).

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spooific fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett.

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.



## CHRISTMAS CARDS.

DAINTY CHARMING

## PHOTO GREETING CARDS.

PICTURES OF CHINESE LIFE AND SCENERY.  
12 Cards neatly boxed.

Price \$3.50 per box.

Send them to your friends at home.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

## To-day's Advertisement

## NOTICE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.,  
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from this date and until further notice Mr. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,  
G. STEWART JONES,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Northwich, England.  
Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1918.

## "PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL  
PICTURE.

A. TACK &amp; CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVERY ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$19.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

## THE "CHINA MAIL."

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
\$65 per annum, per quarter and per month  
as follows:

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit  
30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements  
in Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be  
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 2, 4, 5, and 7 should be  
sent, or not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in  
before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered in a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Responsible Address: "The China Mail,"  
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

A FAVOURITE SUB-DIVISION

THE "CHINA MAIL" has a special sub-  
division of the all-round advertiser—the value  
of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It is just  
the thing for a rub-down after a hard  
day's work. All services disappear like magic  
and the aches and swellings are cured in  
a few minutes. It is sold by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

and the intelligent classes of China that the object the Allies have in view is that China shall work out her own salvation, and they have shown their readiness to render every assistance, but they cannot stand by and see that work neglected to the grave peril of all the foreign interests which in the course of many years have been created in China.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Rabies seems to be prevalent in the western district of Shanghai.

The Police authorities at Canton are "deliberating over the refusal of certain foreigners to pay the police house tax."

It was expected last week that the British Red Cross "Our Day" fund at Shanghai will reach £25,000 instead of £20,000.

Mr. C. E. Wedemeyer, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., recently their manager at Dally, and transferred to Formosa on the closure of the branch at Dally, has changed his name to Barrabough.

Three fatal cases of enteric fever, two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one fatal case of bubonic plague—all Chinese—were reported in the Colony on the 2nd inst. and one case of cerebro-spinal fever only during the 3rd and 4th inst.

An Anglo-Chinese Agency telegram from London relating to the Anglo-German Agreement on the exchange of prisoners of war says the British Government dissented from the demand that the 3,290 Germans in China, of whom 1,724 are women and children, should be neither interned nor deported, though it assented to the principle of repatriation.

There are growing signs of rapid progress at Canton—progress on wheels in fact. The Canton Times states that Chan Lim-pak, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is inquiring into the cost and possibility of operating a railway tramway on the road to be constructed upon the removal of the city wall.

The appeal of Mr. Ellis I. Ebra against the recent decision by Sir Halliday D. Summers fixing him \$2,000 in the action following the sinking of the Standard Oil launch Maifoo IV will be heard before the British Full Court at Shanghai on 14th November. Mr. R. N. Macleod and Mr. R. F. C. Master will appear for the appellant.

Mrs. Milroy's "Khaki Bag" receives 258 4s. 6d. as the result of a raffle for the four chairs presented by Captain Jones of the Cheung Choo which have been on exhibition at Messrs. Powell & Co. The drawing took place yesterday evening, the winner being Mr. May, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh with ticket No. 233. The proceeds of the raffle will be forwarded to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. Up to date \$548 4s. 6d. has been sent by the "Khaki Bag" to this fund.

## THE ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## "ARMISTICES DO NOT TERMINATE THE STATE OF WAR."

The following telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Office Administering the Government of Hongkong, dated 4th November, has been kindly communicated to us this afternoon:

"Armistice with Government Austria-Hungary signed yesterday by General Diaz on behalf of Allies comes into force 3 p.m. to-day."

Armistices do not terminate state of war.

## INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should be careful of any kind of food which is not easily digested. You should take a little of Chamberlain's Tablets, which are gentle laxatives, and will help you to get rid of the indigestion and biliousness which are the result of eating and drinking too much of the wrong kind of food.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A REPUTABLE MENDICANT.

A well-dressed Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning with begging.

Sergeant Blackman said that defendant accented Europeans in Gloucester. Defendant had been previously in goal for a similar offence. He was a respectable man and there seemed to be no reason why he should persist in begging. Defendant said that he was a cripple. He did not molest passers-by. Mr. Wood severely warned defendant and discharged him.

## ELUSIVE FORTUNE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of window fastenings and several window panes.

Sergeant Blackman said the Chinese detective who was on duty in Wellington Street noticed defendant carrying a parcel and ordered him to stop. Defendant immediately threw the parcel on the ground and attempted to run away, but he was followed and arrested. Defendant said that he found the articles.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

## HEAVY FINE FOR ILLICIT OPIUM.

Mr. Wolfe this morning sentenced a Chinese who was brought before him for attempting to export 20 taels of opium on board the s.s. *Ho Nam*, to pay a fine of \$2,000 or undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## AN EXTRADITION CHARGE.

A request for the extradition of a Chinese named Choy Chai-ching Chong Chai Jen was recently made to the Hongkong Government by the acting Governor of Macao.

It appears that the fugitive was sentenced by the Court of Macao to four years' public servitude and one month's fine for the crime of assault and robbery. He was carrying out his sentence when he effected his escape from the Macao goal on July 9, 1916.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. G. J. Mulgrew for the defendant.

Mr. J. E. Wood, after hearing the evidence of the identification of the defendant, decided to recommend his extradition.

## THE LICENSING BOARD.

## MR. A. R. LOWE ELECTED.

The result of the contested election yesterday for the seat on the Licensing Board vacant through the resignation of Mr. E. Shallin was the election of Mr. A. R. Lowe by a majority of six votes.

Only 42 Justices of the Peace voted, and the count showed 21 votes for Mr. Lowe and 15 for Mr. Denison. The voting, which was by ballot, took place at the Registrar's Office at the Supreme Court, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe acting as Returning Officer and Mr. G. A. Woodcock assisting.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.

## OPENING NIGHT.

The International Circus opened its season in Hongkong last night at Ming Yuen Garden, North Point, in their very substantial marquee erection, in which the comfort of patrons appears to have been given a good deal more careful thought than is usual with circus shows, and the management are to be congratulated upon the very attractive appearance of the thing.

The programme included costume dances, wire walking, juggling, trapeze and acrobats, and the exponents of these acts are all of first class order and thoroughly deserved the loud applause accorded them. The programme concluded with a comedy act called "The Hongkong Barber," after which prizes were distributed to the holders of lucky numbers which were handed out on entering the Circus.

The performances will include melodramas on Saturdays and Wednesdays till further notice.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic for the week ending Sunday, November 3rd, is as follows:

Revenue: \$1,000,000  
Expenses: \$800,000  
Profit: \$200,000

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic for the week ending Sunday, November 3rd, is as follows:

Revenue: \$1,000,000  
Expenses: \$800,000  
Profit: \$200,000

The approximate statement of traffic for the week ending Sunday, November 3rd, is as follows:

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN THE YANGTZE REGION.

## THE GREAT DEMAND FOR COFFINS.

By way of amplifying the brief Router's cable on this subject we quote below fuller details extracted from reports appearing in the N.C. Daily News, received by to-day's mail.—

The lower Yangtze cities have experienced a heavy attack of dengue fever. In some cities it has been very severe. At Hanahan the undertakers had a hard time to supply enough coffins. It seemed to strike the aged, for over three-fourths of the deaths were old people. At Chaochien the fever took a mild form, but about half of the people were sick, the temperature running up to about 103 or 104, leaving the patient very weak and with a hacking cough in three days.

At Wai-hai struck the two foreign high schools severely, and the Government schools fared no better. Fully a fourth of the scholars were sick. Chaochien fared no better than Wai-hai, and many of the school children had to stay at home. I am glad to say that we had a good rain a few days ago and the fever disappeared.

## HUPERS' "FIVE DAY PLAGUE."

WUSU, Oct. 24.

An extraordinary epidemic is sweeping through this town, together with the Kungai and Kichow districts. People call it "the five days' plague," and say that if persons can survive for five days after an attack begins, they are almost sure to recover. The symptoms are in some respects unlike those usually prevalent in cholera and include a constant thirst, with rapid loss of strength; death in some cases ensuing in less than a day. Your correspondent has heard of cases where whole families have died in a remarkably short time. A family of three all died this week in Wusui, within two days. Tainted priests are in great demand, and are reaping a rich harvest in this superstition-ridden town. "It's an ill wind,"

The sound of the wu-tom and the droning voices of priests are constantly in evidence, and funeral processions are the order of the day.

Similar conditions are to be found in all the surrounding country. In a recent visit to Taihang, about 30 miles from Wusui, we heard of a pitiable state of affairs. One family of six died in their small country home in two days, and two relatives who were staying with them at the time succumbed also. In some country places, the carpenters have found it impossible to keep pace with the demand for coffins, doors being requisitioned to augment the supply of wood.

The cause of the epidemic is said to be the prolonged drought, which has not only almost dried up ponds in the country, and consequently intensified insanitary conditions, but has resulted in an accumulation of filth in the towns. The natives generally have little or no knowledge of hygiene. One sick person in a family uses a tea or rice basin, he dies, and another person in the same home at once uses the same basin, often without washing it. Small wonder, then, infection follows, and in many cases death too. We have done all we can to instruct and warn the scholars of the Mission School respecting the absolute necessity of clean habits at this time, but it is slow work. If only a down-pour of rain would come soon, the epidemic might be stayed, and conditions once more become normal.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, the following appointments were made:—Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Chairman; Women's Work Committee, Mrs. W. D. Barber, Head of American Work Room; and Mrs. O. E. Bitt, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

## FOREIGN MEDIATION IN CHINA.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

## BRITAIN, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

The Foreign Mediation Commission, which was set up by the League of Nations, has been asked to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government.

## SPORTING.

## FOOTBALL.

## A NAVAL CONTEST.

An exciting and thrilling football match took place on the Dockyard Ground on Monday evening, when two Naval teams met.

The "Tamar" had the services of Dingo, Crocker, Smith and Luxon of their first eleven, and H.M.S. "Tamar" fielded a very powerful eleven in order to retain their unbroken record.

Both teams played good football in the first half, and after some enterprising work by the "Tamar's" left wing, Travis shot at goal, the goalkeeper, only partially cleared, and Neal with a first time drive placed the ball out of the goalkeeper's reach, thus giving the lead to H.M.S. "Tamar."

From the kick off their opponents tried hard to equalise, but the stubbornness of defence proved too good. Again and again they returned to goal, only to be shot off by the "Tamar's" goalkeeper, who was playing a very clever game.

From a break away, and combined efforts, play was transferred to the other goal, and Luxon taking the opportunity, placed another goal to the credit of H.M.S. "Tamar."

After "lemons" the team of H.M.S. "Tamar" continued to press, Rogers and Tine putting in some stinging shots. Several visits to the other end of the field proved unsuccessful. Parker playing a great game as back and clearing in fine style.

Five minutes before time the team of H.M.S. "Tamar" were awarded a corner kick which was beautifully placed, and Rogers getting his head to the leather, netted in fine style, amidst much applause. Stung by this reverse the team of H.M.S. "Tamar" returned to the attack, but could not add to their score owing to the whistle sounding for time.

For the "Tamar," Crocker in goal was a marvel. Biggs at back a tower of strength, Smith and Niles at half back proved a source of trouble to the opposing forwards. Luxon also played pretty football.

For H.M.S. "Tamar," Rogers, Tine, Shears, Frampton and Parker were the shining lights, but could not ward off defeat. Thus ended a most exciting game in favour of H.M.S. "Tamar" by 2 goals to 1.

## SCHOOL CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.

## STRIKE AT KOBE.

In many schools in this country, says the *Japan Chronicle*, what is called *kyōka*, or administering punishment by the fist, is carried out by senior students when juniors commit any offence, and this custom is often the cause of serious trouble being started. An incident of this sort is reported to have occurred at the Kainai Middle School, Kobe, which has the reputation of being one of the best schools of its kind in the country. Of late years, however, there has been a falling off in this proud distinction, owing, it is reported, to the frequent changes of Directors. A large proportion of the boys studying at this school being sons of soldiers, the students are handled on a military system, and one of the results is said to be the relentless practice of the *kyōka* system.

Recently a fourth-year boy having done something which, in the opinion of the fifth-year boys, cast a deep stain on the honour of the school, the seniors gave "advice" to the offender several times but without avail. Finally, on the 14th instant, they gave him a beating, a practice which, according to the *Kobe Chronicle*, has hitherto been confined to the families. For reasons not stated, however, Mr. Sugita, the Director of the school, took a serious view of the matter, and after conference with his colleagues, suspended Okamura Motobaru and another student for the part they took in leading the carting operations.

Okamura is said to be a youth of excellent repute both in regard to scholarship and character, and five other students who took part in the *kyōka* were also observed and practised the fist-law, and asked the Director to lessen the punishment meted out to Okamura. Their appeal was ignored, whereupon all the fifth-year students, numbering 50, asked the Director either to hold them all responsible for observing the time-honoured punitive custom, or else shorten the term of Okamura's suspension, which was for ten days. A few teachers who were themselves graduates of the school, and who had perhaps a better knowledge of the school traditions than the Director, tried to effect an amicable settlement, but the Director, according to the *Kobe Chronicle*, declared that unless the matter was settled at his wish, he would resign. The students then changed their front, and decided to agitate for the removal of Mr. Sugita, the Director, and accordingly they "struck" on the 19th instant. The *Kobe Chronicle* says that unless the trouble is speedily settled, the strike will spread to other classes.

According to the *Kobe Chronicle*, the students on strike are also trying to force the resignation of Mr. Sugita, the Director, and the school is in a state of confusion.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says that on the 19th instant Mr. Sugita appeared before the governors, who were met with a sword and tried to assault them, but was restrained by his colleagues.

## EXCITING EXPERIENCES OF A JUNK COOLIE.

## TWO HOURS IN CAPSIZED BOAT.

The experiences of a junk coolie who was imprisoned in a capsized junk for over two hours, and finally rescued by the Water Police bear testimony alike to the man's remarkable staying powers and his courage.

It appears that the junk, with a crew of four, was sailing in the direction of Tsing I Island when it encountered a heavy gale. The sails were lowered but the sea was so rough that the junk, after being tossed about like a cork, was capsized.

A junk in the examination service which was near the scene immediately went to the help of the crew and succeeded in saving three of them. The fourth man could not be traced, and ultimately he was given up as lost.

The capsized junk was carried by the wind and strong current to Lai Chi Kok, where a Police launch observed it and succeeded in righting it. No sooner was this done than a head peered out of the cabin of the junk, which was situated at the stern. The man was taken out in an exhausted state, having been in the water for over two hours.

## BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

## JAPAN AND THE GREAT SLUMP.

The problem of how best to meet the business depression which is expected to follow the restoration to peace is attracting growing attention in Japan. Dr. Fukuda, a Professor at Keio University, is quoted by the *Kokumin* as expressing the view that a serious panic will overtake Japanese economic circles after the war. Although Great Britain, America, France, and Germany will not be free from similar phenomena, the blow to Japan will be the most severe.

In the other belligerent nations the war spirit is maintained at its highest pitch, and the nations have sufficient courage and determination to grapple successfully with the threatened panic, but in Japan the nation is in a dazed frame of mind, and the state of affairs prevailing in that country is more like the conditions existing in a "battered State." Japan is doing a very good export business just now, but this prosperity is entirely ephemeral. On peace being concluded Japan's trade will witness a sudden decline, and a very severe economic blow will be experienced. Had the Government taken steps earlier to reduce the inflated currency, this blow might have been considerably minimised, but the opportunity for taking this step with any effective results has already passed.

It is inevitable that the failure of every effort which has been made to meet the requirements of war-time should be quickly followed by a general depression of business, and it is most desirable that in facing this unfavourable situation the Government should assume an attitude of cool judgment, and refrain from any hasty attempts at improving the situation by too artificial means. Any effort to remedy such a situation by artificial means is utterly futile, and Dr. Fukuda thinks the best thing to do is to cultivate among the nation a firm determination to weather the storm.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.M.

All rankers ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Plus uniform, belt, cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—

6.30—No. 2 Platoon and Band.

8.00—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, 6th Nov.—

6.30—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.

6.00—No. 8 Platoon.

Thursday, 7th Nov.—

6.30—No. 6 Platoon.

6.00—Buglers and Drummers.

Friday, 8th Nov.—

6.30—No. 1 Platoon.

6.00—Mounted Police.

Stores Officers will attend these Parades. Members in possession of



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## COL SANTO CAPTURED.

100,000 PRISONERS AND 2,200 GUNS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian official report states:—The Seventh Army, entering into the struggle, has broken through the enemy's fortifications at Sella del Tonale and is proceeding in the Sernigaglia Valley.

It has forced Vallarosa and captured Col Santo, north of Passubio. The other Armies continue to advance irresistibly.

The prisoners now number 100,000 and more than 2,200 guns.

## ROVERETO OCCUPIED.

ROME, Nov. 3.

An official report states that the Italians have occupied Rovereto.

## ITALIANS OCCUPY TRENTO.

ITALIAN CAVALRY LANDED AT TRIESTE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian official message states:—We occupied Trent and have landed at Trieste.

Our Cavalry has entered Udine.

## THE LAST DAYS OF FIGHTING IN ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A British official report from the Italian Front states:—

The Tenth Army yesterday reached the line of Villota-Pratondone-Meduna river, east of Portonovo, Sanquarino and Aviano. The advance continues.

The prisoners exceed 10,000 of which 1,000 were taken by the Fourteenth Corps mounted troops.

The 18th Division in the operation on the Asiago Plateau took 470 prisoners and captured 13 guns.

## AUSTRIANS EVACUATE TRIESTE.

ITALIANS AND SLOVENES TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT.

## AMERICAN SQUADRON EXPECTED TO OCCUPY TRIESTE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

A message from Vienna states that the Statthalter and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday when the Public Welfare Committee, consisting of Italians and Slovenes, took over the administration. The committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the Commander of the Entente Fleet to occupy Trieste and to prevent excesses by the Austrian troops, who are fleeing from Italy.

It is expected an American squadron will occupy Trieste.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS CEASE HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A wireless Austrian official message, dated Vienna, November 3rd, states:—

In the Italian theatre of war, our troops ceased hostilities on the basis of the armistice which has been concluded.

## REJOICING IN ITALY.

## DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL TOWNS.

ROME, Nov. 4.

The news of the liberation of Udine, Trent and Trieste has led to spontaneous demonstrations in all the towns of Italy. An immense procession was formed at Corso Umberto. Amid frantic cheers, it marched to the Capitol, where the historic bell was sounded and a fête held.

## EMPEROR KARL TO ABDICATE.

## INTENTION COMMUNICATED TO WAR CABINET.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says that the Emperor Karl on the 2nd conferred with members of the Cabinet and the army leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

## THE BALKANS.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN RETIREMENT ON THE DANUBE.

## ALMOST WHOLE OF SERBIA FREED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

Following the capture of Belgrade, the defeated Germans and Austrians have retired to the north bank of the Danube.

The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosnian Frontier. Almost the whole of Serbia has been liberated.

## HUNGARY'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

## AN APPEAL TO PRESERVE HER INTEGRITY.

ZURICH, Nov. 4.

A wireless message in French from Budapest on Saturday night, addressed to the people of the world, states:—

The Hungarian people has accomplished a peaceful revolution, shattered the yoke of its oppressors and established an independent State.

It repudiates responsibility for the world-war and says the people lay down their arms and desire peace.

It declares fraternity and equality to all inhabitants in Hungary—Magyar or Non-Magyar—and appeals to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

## MORE MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

## COUNT ANDRASSY RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.

A message from Vienna states that Count Andrassy has resigned.

## THE AUSTRIAN FLEET

## CZECHS OFFER TO TRANSFER IT TO THE ALLIES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The Yugo-Slavs have sent a wireless message to President Wilson, stating that they are ready to hand over the Austrian Fleet to the United States or the representatives of the Allied Navies.

## EXCESSES AT BUDAPEST SUPPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A message from Budapest states that comparatively slight excesses occurred on October 31st on the outskirts of the city, but they were suppressed most severely.

## GERMAN ADMINISTRATION FOR GERMAN BOHEMIA.

## CZECHS PROTEST.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A message from Vienna says that German Administration for German Bohemia is being established, despite the opposition of the Czech authorities.

## ON THE GROUND OF HUMANITY.

## GERMANY URGES CESSATION OF AERIAL WARFARE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

A message from Berlin states that Germany, through the Swiss Government, has proposed to the other belligerents a cessation of aerial attacks in the rear of the zone of operations on the "ground of humanity and the preservation of monuments of civilization." It says that German aviators were ordered to cease such attacks at the beginning of October.

## GERMAN PLOT IN SWITZERLAND UNearthed.

BERNE, Nov. 4.

Following a protest by the Swiss Federal Council, Germany has recalled the Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Zurich, in consequence of a discovery at the Consulate of pamphlets, arms, bombs and munitions destined to stir up a revolution and to carry out acts of destruction in Italy. An employee of the Consulate had been sentenced, in default of 24 years' imprisonment in connection with the plot.

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN CHINA. A NEW CONCEPTION OF INDUSTRY.

## YANGTSE VALLEY DEVASTATED.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

Influenza is greatly devastating the Yangtse Valley.

Whole families are being wiped out. There are many cases in Shanghai, but few fatalities.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## GENERAL OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

While Germany asks for an armistice a general offensive has been resumed on the Western front.

Everywhere the German resistance has been broken and soon the enemy will be compelled to withdraw from the present line.

An attack was launched yesterday by General Gouraud's Fourth Army at the top of the loop of the Aisne. Co-operating with the First American Army, the French pushed the line three miles to the important junction of roads leading to Sedan and Metziers. The Germans depend on the road for retreat into Germany from the whole centre line. At many points the Kriemhild Line was broken.

The French advanced at some points two miles, while American troops had equal success—Harris.

## FURTHER ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A French communiqué says:—On the Aisne front we again advanced at night-time and took the villages of La Croix-aux-Bois and Nivry.

The enemy's resistance has appreciably increased especially in the Forest of Argonne.

The material abandoned by the retreating Germans yesterday which fell into our hands includes 14 guns, including five of large calibre. Since the beginning of this operation we have taken over 2,000 prisoners.

## KAISER'S ABDICATION STILL REMOURED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue, but are received with the utmost reserve.

The latest is that the Kaiser signed the Abdication Decree at an assembly of the confederated Princes held in Berlin on October 30, but the execution of the decree was postponed owing to fears of its effect upon the public moral and divergencies of views regarding the succession.

## FRENCH PILGRIMAGES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The customary pilgrimages are being held in France.

M. Poincaré visited many of the cemeteries. Over 120,000 people visited Bagneux, 85,000 visited Pantin and 62,000 visited Pere Lachaise.

## THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

At the Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles, Belgium and Japan are represented.

## ITALIANS LAND AT TRIESTE.

ROME, Nov. 3.

Italian troops have landed at Trieste.

## AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT SUNK BY NEW INVENTION.

ROME, Nov. 3.

The Giornale di Italia states that the Austrian dreadnought *Viribus Unitis* was sunk by a new invention by Engineer Commander Rosatti.

## MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The Echo de Paris states that it has proofs that the Germans had an understanding with Dr. Adler and did all they could to have him made leader of German-Austria. While they encourage Bolshevism elsewhere in Austria-Hungary, they intend that order shall be kept in the German provinces. They even promised to send troops and a thousand wagonloads of flour, thus clearly revealing annexationist plans.

## EXPORTS FROM MANCHURIA.

## EMBARRASSING CHINESE ACTION.

PEKING, October 23.

After raising the embargo on exports from Manchuria to Siberia, the Chinese military authorities imposed export taxes of 21 per cent on millet and beans, fifty cents per picul on wheat, and four and a half cents on every 100 lbs. of flour, and the Maritime Customs was not allowed to permit exports without the payment of these taxes.

The present rate of exchange makes importation of these articles into Siberia impossible and the Russian Consul at Harbin has protested, while Prince Koida-chef, the Russian Minister, lodged a protest yesterday. There have been no results up to the present.

The most interesting feature, however, is that, as a result of the measure, which is very embarrassing for Japan as she is the only country able to absorb these products—Reider.

## MAJOR ASTOR'S IDEAL.

Major Astor, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, speaking in London as the guest at luncheon of the Rotary Club, told how, with industrial reconstruction in his mind, he succeeded in reconciling the points of view of masters and men.

He said that some time ago he invited eight or a dozen trade union leaders in Plymouth, his constituency, to spend a week-end with him in order that they might discuss what had been wrong in the past, and how they might try to improve matters in the future. After a long sitting they "ended up on *terra firma*." Later he invited an equal number to stay with him, and, without knowing it, both parties came to the same conclusion, alike as to the past and the future. Then he invited both sides to visit him. To their complete surprise they unanimously agreed as to what had been wrong in the past and what was necessary in the future, and they formed themselves into an industrial reconstruction association. "Not only did capital and labour not question each other's point of view, but he found that they had never come together before. As soon as they had agreed on the definition of capital, their task in arriving at agreement was enormously simplified. They were all agreed that every form of capital was entitled to receive its particular form of interest; and then they found themselves discussing what its ordinary and fair remuneration should be. Afterwards, they discussed what should be done with surplus profit, but did not arrive at any solution as to the way in which it should be dealt with."

On the question of the "living wage" it was regarded as not fair that industry should have to bear the burden of bringing up a man's family; and the conclusion they came to was that the State, and not industry, ought to bear that burden, and that responsibility. They were of opinion that a man's income should be such a sum as would enable him to live in comfort and that the responsibility was on the State to assist in the matter of education, medical service, and the free feeding of school children. Another point discussed was the obvious and admitted unfairness of two groups of men, belonging to different industries, putting forth the same amount of energy, labour, and skill in the same locality, and earning largely different incomes. It was felt to be particularly unfair when it was realised that that was due to the fact that one industry had been well organised in the past and another had been badly organised, or not organised at all.

What they had to look forward to, Major Astor said, was a more general system of remuneration. In the past our standard of success had been too much gauged by a purely cash basis. If we could have a new conception of industry, and look upon it as a form of national service, and if all connected with industry felt that they did not acquire financial stimulus as in the past, their reward being in the feeling that they were serving the State, we should be able to get a new spirit in the country, which would be worth living for.

## DEEP-WATER DIVING MACHINE FOR SALVAGE PURPOSES.

A deep-water diving machine, which is stated to have passed successfully through its preliminary tests, is described in a recent issue of "Contracting." The machine consists of a pear-shaped steel shell 6 ft. long and 7 ft. in diameter. In the interior two men can be accommodated in addition to the machinery for propelling the machine, and for drilling or doing other work below water. It is proposed to use the machine for salvage operations in deep water; the hull being designed to withstand the pressure due to 1,000 ft. head. Air sufficient for 24 hours is carried inside the shell, stored in bottles under a pressure of 1700 lbs. per sq. in. On the outside of the hull of the machine are mounted four 3000 c.p. electric lamps in globes fitted with strong guards. Windows and bull's eyes allow the crew to investigate their surroundings as lighted up by these lamps. The power supply required for propelling the machine and for other purposes is obtained from a source above surface through a flexible cable. By an ingenious arrangement of electric magnets the machine can attach itself to the side of a sunken vessel but can also creep over the surface of the latter. These magnets, which have each a holding power of 24 tons, are mounted on pairs of horizontal or vertical screws. By cutting out one set of magnets the remainder can be used as an abutment and the machine warped backwards or forwards or up and down by turning the screws, and when the latter are at the limit of their travel the magnets previously cut out are engaged again, and when they have attached themselves in turn to the hull they serve as an abutment for another movement, those previously in use being cut out of action, and their screws run back. The amount of motion in any direction is registered inside the hull, so that holes can be drilled accurately in desired positions, and then, by varying the machine, as already explained, another hole can be brought to register accurately with a hole thus drilled. This tool insists a special type of expansion bolt, which when put in place automatically locks itself there. The machine can, moreover, be steered, put a steel plate over a hole, can drill and tap holes through both plate and hull, and can in set bolts making an excellent joint. The preliminary trial of the machine was carried out in New York Harbour in 10 ft. of water.—Engineer.

## TIFLIS.

Tiflis, the Hot City, as its name aptly signifies, is the most important commercial and agricultural centre in Asiatic Russia. It came into prominence as far back as the fifth century, when a famous Georgian chief, Vakhtang, made it his capital in place of old Mtsket to its north. Its prosperity from that day on was never in doubt, and in the tenth century it attracted the attention of many Arab writers. So important was it that it had a double wall for defence, its gates being of enormous thickness and strength. It stood, at that time, on both banks of the Kur, between which was a picturesque bridge of boats. To-day, it lies chiefly on the left bank of the river and has a population of about 3-quarters of a million. It is a striking mixture of new and old, of ancient Armenian bazaar and Persian eastern decay, coupled with modern Russian and German buildings of considerable magnificence. Ancient dilapidated houses and narrow byways are being replaced by the houses of modern princes of commerce, and fine open spaces such as that of Golarinski prospect. Every year its prosperity has increased until at last, the tide of war, and the subtle schemes of German politicians threaten its serenity. This is the commercial core of the region round about; it imports much silk, both raw and manufactured, from Persia, with which it has for centuries been closely connected, as well as cotton, carpets, and fruit. It acts, too, as the distributing centre of Russian products to Asia, large districts of Caucasus furnishing its supplies; there is no more shrewd race in the world of commerce than the Armenian, and at Tiflis he has predominance.

With on the Black Sea, is the natural port of Tiflis, and is 217 miles distant. It has an extremely unhealthy climate, while its roadstead is alike shallow and exposed to wind and wave, but, previous to Russia obtaining Batum, it was making great strides as a Black Sea port. Its southern neighbour is now supplanting it.

Tiflis is the capital of all Caucasus, though Vladikavkaz, far to the north, is frequently considered the capital of Caucasian Russia. The railway system of Caucasus, of which Tiflis is ultimately destined to be the very nerve centre, consists of two mighty trunk roads. The northern system, connected with the general Russian railways and hence with the European system, commences at Rostov, on a north eastern arm of the Sea of Azov, itself an extension of the Black Sea. It runs thence to Vladikavkaz, and so on to Petropavlovsk, on the Caspian Sea. There it turns south, following the above fall it strikes the great petroleum peninsula of Apsheron, and terminates at Baku. The southern trunk line runs from Batum to Samtredi, where a branch from Poti joins it. It then moves on to Rion, and through a district immovably famous for its fertility, a branch striking north to Kutais. Crossing the great amphitheatre of hills at the Suram pass, about three thousand feet high, it passes on to Tiflis itself, and thence to Elizabetopol and to Baku, so that all Caucasus is linked by rail.

Now is this all; the important cities of Vladikavkaz and Tiflis are themselves connected by nature herself, by way of the famous Darul Gorge. This tremendous great in the chain of the Caucasus lies almost midway between the Caspian and the Black Sea, so that a great natural fissure almost cleaves Caucasus into two portions. Again and again this has served military purposes, when Russia despaired of bringing the fighting lines of the Caucasus to heel, she divided the territory into two portions, and holding the Darul Gorge, subdued the tribes east and west in turn. A great military road has been constructed there, and though in construction it by road vehicles at present, the projected railway through the Darul Gorge, a mere 123 miles in length, most vastly enhance the possibilities of Tiflis.

It is evident then, that Tiflis may easily play a very important part in future Eastern development, and the landing of a German force at Poti to back up German diplomacy at Tiflis has other views than that of kindly assisting the Georgians to found an independent State. Such similar assistance, so far as has resulted in bringing various rich portions of Russia under at least temporary subjection to Germany, of which the Ukraine is a striking instance and warning. At Baku the Armenians are being urged to establish the capital of still another new State, to be carved out of unhappy Russia. To divide, in order to rule, is a proverb with which Germany is well conversant, but the Allies are not likely to be misled by manoeuvres of word or pen any more than they are by the enemy's military strategy. The recent arrival of an Allied force at Baku from the Persian Gulf will doubtless serve as a counterfoil to the German machinations. The disruption and disintegration of Russia, at which Germany is aiming, may indeed and, instead, in a union of her united peoples to resist the common danger to their real independence.

## CHINA'S TRADE IN DYES.

Germany formerly supplied about 95 per cent. of the dyestuffs consumed in China. In order to successfully introduce such products into this field it would seem advisable for other manufacturers to adopt the German plan of introduction, says an American consular report from Shanghai. The Continental manufacturers supplied the foremost German house in the trade in Shanghai with an unlimited quantity of dyes of all kinds on consignment and allowed it a commission of 20 per cent. on all sales. In addition the manufacturers detailed chemists to this firm's office, who undertook to demonstrate to the Shanghai company's customers the various colours made, and in certain cases, to turn out sample colours upon request.

The following figures showing imports of dyes and dyestuffs from foreign countries into China for the years 1913 and 1917 may be of interest:—

	1913.	1917.
Value, \$	3,943,323	5,184,067
Value, £	7,552,265	10,623,887
Value, £	41,565	623,887

In this connection it may be stated, with the report, that Shanghai handles 40 to 45 per cent. of the total foreign trade of China and is the chief distributing port for northern and Yangtze ports.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918, payable quarterly.

FREE OF TAXES.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the National Defence bought before October 29th are accepted in Payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK.)

PRINCES BUILDING, CHATER ROAD

Where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE

Actg. Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.80 yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from the 16th October, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED on the 20th October, 1918, and closed on the 20th November, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, Chater Road,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

## —FOR— CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone

977 &amp; 2539

## MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

69-71 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements

for Special

Occasions

## THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 60 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD &amp; CO.,

4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN FOOCHEW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON: BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

## "MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LAST! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY &amp; Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Showing 3rd &amp; 4th Episodes

## THE MYSTERY SHIP

Including Universal Weekly and Comics

WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.

Showing the Final Episodes of

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Vessels dispatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON and BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

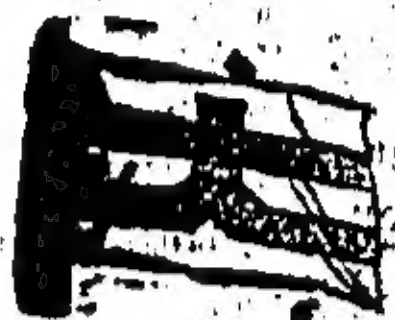
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co. Ltd.  
Landing Superintendent.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## GENOA

## MARSEILLES

## BUENOS AIRES

## RIO DE JANEIRO

## SANTOS

## BOMBAY

## COLOMBO

## BATAVIA

## SOURABAYA

## SAMARANG

## SYDNEY

## MELBOURNE

## VICTORIA

## VANCOUVER

## SEATTLE

## TACOMA

Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

Durban and Cape Town.

Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

Monthly direct service.

Monthly service calling at AUERLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"KUREHA MARU".....SATURDAY, 16th Nov., at 3 p.m.

"AFRICA MARU".....TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at 3 p.m.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU".....THURSDAY, 7th Nov., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU".....TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

## FOR RANGOON &amp; DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APGAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN:

BOKUTO MARU.....at about 12th Nov.

RIKUN MARU.....at about 12th Nov.

For JAPAN:

RIKUN MARU.....about 24th Nov.

RIKUN MARU.....about 24th Nov.

RIKUN MARU.....about 24th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. OFINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI.....Nov. 6, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....Nov. 7, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....Nov. 8, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....Nov. 12, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 38.

463373.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For SHANGHAI via WEIHAWEI & CHIPSHING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, Daylight.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 a.m.

SANDAKAN, MAURANG, FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, WOSAT, FRIDAY, Nov. 8, Daylight.

MANILA, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 2 p.m.

MANILA, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the

s.s. "K. Wainwright" and "V. Wainwright" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former

vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light

and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Wierwille" leaves for Singapore approx-

imately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first

class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and

also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via

Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,

calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by

a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan,

Tawau and Labuan.

THIRTYTHREE LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between

Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,

leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at

destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and

is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and

CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Coastal & FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE, containing

Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be

forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address: "COOPOON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 224. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Without pure blood health is impossible. No matter how healthy a person may be, if the blood is impure, the body is diseased. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and thus restores health. It is a powerful purifier, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm to the body. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all ages, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all sexes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all races, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all religions. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all nations, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all peoples. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all creatures, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all places. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all people, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all things. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all worlds, and it is the only medicine that can be taken by all universes. It is the only medicine that can be taken by all times, and it is the only medicine that



SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEO PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles	Due London



